

# SELECTIONS FROM THE VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE  
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH,

Received up to 4th December 1895.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
<b>URDU.</b>			1895.	1895.	
<i>Monthly.</i>					
Dilsoz ...	Meerut ...	Mufti Muhammad Ismat Ullah ...	For October ...	4th December.	
Jain Hitopadeshak ...	Deoband (Saharanpur).	Babú Suraj Khan ...	„ December ...	3rd „ ...	600 copies.
Khatir Hitkari ...	Agra ...	Babú Dina Nath Tandan.	„ November ...	2nd „ ...	600 „
Nasihah-un-Shia ...	Moradabad ...	Qazi Muhammad Fahim-ud-din.	„ „ ...	1st „ ...	175 „
Theosophical Society's Journal ...	Meerut ...	Master Ram Chandra	„ „ ...	29th November ...	600 „
<i>Bi-monthly.</i>					
Khurshaid-i-Nanpara ...	Nanpara (Bahraich).	Maulvi Yahya Ali ...	16th November ...	1st December ...	300 „
Tohfa-i-Qadiri ...	Ballia ...	Maulvi Abdul Qadir	15th „ ...	29th November ...	100 „
Ved Prakash ...	Bura (Cawnpore)	Babu Krishna Lal ...	1st December ...	2nd December ...	250 „



No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
URDU—(continued).						
Tri-monthly.						
9	Akhbār-i-Imāmiya ...	Lucknow ...	Saiyad Ābid Ali ...	24th November ...	4th December ...	375 copies.
10	Kanauj Punch ...	Kanauj (Farukh-abad).	Munshi Bhaggu Khān	1st December ...	2nd " ...	250 "
11	Kāyasth Conference Gazette...	Cawnpore ...	Rāi Devi Prasad, B.A., B.L.	30th November ...	" " ...	200 "
12	Kāyasth Hitkāri ...	Agra ...	Munshi Kāmṭa Prasād.	" " ...	1st " ...	300 "
13	Nāsir-i-Hind ...	Do. ...	Munshi Saiyad Muhammad Ali.	1st December ...	4th " ...	40 "
Weekly.						
14	Agra Akhbār ...	Agra ...	Khawājā Tajammul Husain.	28th November ...	1st December ...	50 copies.
15	Akhbār-i-Alam ...	Meerut ...	Hakim Muhammad Muqarrab Husain Khān.	26th " ...	28th November ...	150 "
16	Akhbār-i-Islām ...	Agra ...	Maulvi Wāris Ali ...	29th " ...	1st December ...	200 "
17	Alwaqt ...	Gorakhpur ...	Muhammad Sa'īd ...	27th " ...	" " ...	800 "
18	Anīs-i-Hind ...	Meerut ...	Munshi Kishun Sarup Varma.	" " ...	28th November ...	250 "
19	Anjuman-i-Hind ...	Lucknow ...	Munshi Bishun Lal ...	30th " ...	4th December ...	300 "
20	Āzād ...	Do. ...	Munshi Muhammad Sajjād Husain.	29th " ...	1st " ...	250 "
21	Cawnpore Gazette ...	Cawnpore ...	Babu Harnām Singh	1st December ...	3rd " ...	600 "
22	Colonel ...	Moradabad ...	Pandit Banwāri Lal Misra.	" " ...	" " ...	700 "
23	Dabdaba-i-Qaisari ...	Bareilly ...	Munshi Thākur Prasād.	30th " ...	1st " ...	400 "
24	Dabdaba-i-Sikandari ...	Rāmpur ...	Muhammad Husain Khān.	2nd " ...	4th " ...	370 "
25	Dhelā Akhbār ...	Moradabad ...	Babu Bhagwān Sahāi	27th November ...	30th November ...	...
26	Hamdard ...	Meerut ...	Munshi Muhammad Barkat Sher Khān.	25th November & 2nd December.	28th November & 4th December.	...
27	Hindustāni ...	Lucknow ...	Munshi Gangā Prasād Varma.	27th November ...	28th November ...	300 copies.
28	Jām-i-Jamshed ...	Moradabad ...	Qāzi Saiyad Abdul Alf	24th " ...	2nd December ...	100 "
29	Kārnāmah ...	Lucknow ...	Maulvi Muhammad Yāqūb.	25th " ...	28th November ...	275 "
30	Mehr-i-Nímroz ...	Bijnor ...	Hāfiz Muhammad Karīm-ullah.	28th " ...	1st December ...	400 "
31	Najm-ul-Akhbār ...	Etāwah ...	Hāji Hāfiz Muhammad Rūh-ul-lah Khān.	27th & 30th November.	29th November & 1st December.	120 "
32	Najm-ul-Hind ...	Sahāranpur ...	Pandit Avatār Kishun	24th November ...	28th November ...	475 "
33	Nasīm-i-Agra ...	Agra ...	Babu Jamnā, Dās Biswās.	30th " ...	1st December ...	450 "
34	Nasīm-i-Hind ...	Fatehpur ...	Muhammad Nawāz Klān.	23rd " ...	" " ...	70 "
35	Nizām-ul-Mulk ...	Moradabad ...	Qāzi Muhammad Fahīm-ud-din.	30th " ...	2nd " ...	230 "
36	Nūr-ul-Anwār ...	Cawnpore ...	Hāfiz Muhammad Abdul Hamīd Khān.	" " ...	1st " ...	250 "
37	Oudh Punch ...	Lucknow ...	Munshi Muhammad Sajjād Husain.	28th " ...	" " ...	300 "
38	Police News ...	Meerut ...	Hakim Muhammad Muqarrab Husain Khān.	1st December ...	2nd " ...	600 "
39	Rahbar ...	Moradabad ...	Pandit Pratāp Kishun	24th & 30th December.	" " ...	360 "
40	Riāz-ul-Akhbār ...	Gorakhpur ...	Hāfiz Nizām Ahmad	1st December ...	4th December ...	350 "
41	Rohilkhand Gazette ...	Bareilly ...	Munshi Muhammad Abdul Aziz.	30th November ...	2nd " ...	...
42	Rohilkhand Punch ...	Moradabad ...	Qāzi Saiyad Abdul Ali	24th " ...	" " ...	125 copies.
43	Sitāra-i-Hind ...	Do. ...	Pandit Banwāri Lal Misra.	28th " ...	30th November ...	125 "
44	Tohfa-i-Hind ...	Bijnor ...	Munshi Jairāj Singh	27th " ...	4th December ...	304 "
45	Tūti-i-Hind ...	Meerut ...	Saiyad Muhammad Sajjād Husain.	28th " ...	30th November ...	200 "
46	Yagānah ...	Muzaffarnagar...	Munshi Imād-ul-Haq.	" " ...	2nd December ...	...
47	Zamānah ...	Cawnpore ...	Munshi Muhammad Safdar Hasan Khān.	" " ...	1st " ...	200 copies.



No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
<b>URDU—(concluded).</b>						
<b>Daily.</b>						
48	Oudh Akhbār ...	Lucknow ...	Munshi Shiva Prasād.	28th November to 4th December.	28th November to 4th December.	521 copies.
<b>URDU-ENGLISH.</b>						
<b>Bi-weekly.</b>						
49	Aligarh Institute Gazette ...	Aligarh ...	Muhammad Mumtáz-ud-din.	26th and 29th November.	28th November & 2nd December.	460 copies.
<b>HINDI.</b>						
<b>Monthly.</b>						
50	Bhārat Prakāsh ...	Moradabad ...	Pandit Banwārī Lāl Misra.	For November ...	30th November ...	125 copies.
51	Devanāgri Gazette ...	Meerut ...	Pandit Gauri Datt...	" " ...	" " ...	200 "
52	Dīn Bandhu ...	Farukhabad ...	Pandit Hardayāl Sharmā.	" " ...	2nd December ...	...
<b>Bi-monthly.</b>						
53	Kumaun Samāchār Patrika...	Almora ...	Lālā Debi Dās ...	1st December ...	3rd December ...	...
54	Sāhitya Saroj ...	Meerut ...	Lālā Prayāg Dās Gupta.	" " ...	4th " ...	...
<b>Weekly.</b>						
55	Almora Akhbār ...	Almora ...	Munshi Sadanand Sanwāl.	30th November ...	2nd December ...	108 copies.
56	Bhārat Bhūshan ...	Benares ...	J. P. Nigam ...	29th " ...	1st " ...	...
57	Bhārat Jīwan ...	Do. ...	Bābu Rām Krishna Varmā.	2nd December ...	4th " ...	961 "
<b>Daily.</b>						
58	Hindustān ...	Kālākanḡar (Partābgarh).	Pandit Devi Dayāl Shukla.	27th November to 3rd December.	28th November to 4th December.	470 copies.
<b>HINDI-URDU.</b>						
<b>Monthly.</b>						
59	Krya Darpan ...	Shāhjahānpur...	Munshi Bakhtāwar Singh.	For November ...	30th November ...	500 copies.
60	Jāt Samachār ...	Kagarol (Agra)	Chaudhri Kanhai Singh.	" " ...	3rd December ...	650 "
61	Mazhar-uz-Zirāat ...	Meerut ...	Hakim Muhammad Muqarrab Husain Khan.	" " ...	28th November ...	50 "
<b>Weekly</b>						
62	Kāshi Patrikā ...	Benares ...	Rai Bahadur Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	29th November ...	1st December ...	500 copies.



## I.—POLITICAL AND FOREIGN.

ODDH PUNCH.  
28th November 1895.

The Armenian question and the European Powers.

1. The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 28th November, publishes an imaginary dialogue in which England, Russia and France are, by turns, calling Turkey's attention to the disturbances in Armenia and ask her peremptorily to protect the Armenians from oppression. In retort, Turkey reminds England of religious riots in India and of political disturbances in Ireland; tells Russia how cruel her own treatment of the Jews was, and twits France by recalling her own recent doings in Madagascar. Just as other Powers adopt strong measures to suppress disturbances or rebellion among their subject peoples, so Turkey has done to put down the refractory Armenians. She is trying her best to restore order and peace in the disaffected parts of her empire, but the (three) *be-iman* (faithless or unprincipled) allied Powers do not leave her alone and allow her time to do anything.

RAHBAR.  
30th November 1895.

*Dár-us-Saltanat* of Calcutta and Turkey.

2. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 30th November, states that the *Dár-us-Saltanat*, a Muhammadan newspaper of Calcutta, represents Russia as a true friend of Turkey and advises the Sultan to enter into a friendly alliance with the Czar, even at the risk of incurring enmity with England. The Powers which posed as the friends of Turkey lost no time, on the termination of the Russo-Turkish war, in seizing some Turkish provinces, Austria occupying Bosnia and Herzegovina, France Tunis, and England the Island of Cyprus. The *Dár-us-Saltanat* proceeds to say that Turkey and Russia greatly resemble each other. Both the Powers rule over large Christian and Muhammadan populations. The treatment of Indians by the British Government can bear no comparison with that of Musalmáns by Russia. The Christians and Musalmáns enjoy equal privileges under Russian rule, the Musalmáns being commissioned officers in the Russian army and even governors of provinces.

AZÁD.  
29th November 1895.

The Viceroy's visit to Hyderabad and his alleged censure of the Nizam.

3. The *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 29th November, says that the Viceroy's visit to Hyderabad has caused a great flutter in that State. The treatment of Nawab Viqar-ul-Umra at Simla pretty well indicated that there did not exist a good feeling between the Government of India and the Hyderabad State. But the conduct of the Viceroy at the Nagampilli Station clearly showed that His Excellency was not willing to show even outward courtesy to the Prime Minister of Hyderabad. His Excellency halted at the station for an hour, but he did not condescend to see the Minister, not even opening the window of his carriage. Rs. 600 were expended on behalf of the State in providing tea for His Excellency at the station, but he would have none of it, taking his own tea. At the State dinner His Excellency sat with His Highness the Nizam, contrary to practice, on his left, and the Resident on his right, and made a most caustic speech, from which one can conjecture how severely he must have remonstrated with His Highness on the administration of his State at the private interview. His Highness desired to have his *peshi* Secretary, Sarwar Jang, present at the private interview; but the Viceroy did not permit this. Such being the case, there need be no wonder if His Highness looks care-stricken in these days, and Messrs. Sarwar Jang, Saiyid Ali and Harmuzji confounded.

AZÁD.  
29th November 1895.

Viceroy's speech at Hyderabad.

4. The same paper, referring to the Viceroy's speech at Hyderabad, observes that His Excellency was perfectly justified in taking the Nizam to task for his continuous neglect of his duty towards his subjects, notwithstanding that three preceding Viceroys had personally directed his attention to the same. Lord Elgin reminded the Nizam that the Government of India does not like to interfere with the internal administration of a Native State, unless and until a Chief utterly neglects his duties as a ruler, when it feels constrained to show its hand as the paramount power responsible for good government both in British and Native India. The writer joins with the Viceroy in praying that His Highness the Nizam may awake to the sense of his duties, ameliorating the financial condition of the State, keeping an eye on the administration of justice by his courts, putting down ever brewing intrigues (among his officers and people), and heartily devoting himself to the general well-being and prosperity of his subjects.



5. A correspondent of the *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 28th November, in a communication, headed "Political pills for rulers,"

OUDE PUNCH.  
28th November 1895.

The Indian Foreign Office and the States of Indore and Hyderabad.

says that such morbid humours had little by little, been secreted in the administrative system of certain Native States, that the Foreign Office of India, having uselessly tried some commonplace recipes to remove them, was at last obliged to resort to the extreme step of administering them "strong (political) purgative pills." These pills have always produced a great commotion wherever they have been used. The condition of Indore and Hyderabad is now specially worth seeing. There is a deal of writhing and convulsion in them at present, and the purging of injurious matter from their systems is expected every moment. It is to be seen how the said States ultimately fare under the heroic treatment of the Foreign Office.

6. The same paper gives a cartoon in which a lady with enraged eyebrows and drawn-up sleeves, marked "Chastisement

OUDE PUNCH.  
28th November 1895.

The Government of India, Indore and Hyderabad.

by the Paramount Power," is with one hand boxing the ear of a horrified thin lad, labelled "Indore," and with the other striking with a sharp instrument on the back of another lad, marked "Hyderabad (Deccan)." The letter Press is:—"The last resort."

7. The *Ját Samáchar* (Kagari), for November, states that the Dasahra

JÁT SAMÁCHAR.  
November 1895.

Mahārāja of Bharatpur.

festival is the occasion of grand rejoicings and festivities in the principalities of Rājputāna as the Durga Puja is in Bengal. The festival is celebrated by the ruling Chiefs themselves with a great display of pomp and grandeur. But these celebrations seem to be threatened by the rigid policy of British rule, and the thin end of the wedge has been introduced at Bharatpur this year. On the day of the Dasahra the *gaddi*, or the throne, at Bharatpur is worshipped by the ruling Chief in person. But on the late occasion the Mahārāja Ram Singh was not given an opportunity by the Government of India to perform the worship, which has created suspicions in the minds of the people. The Mahārāja has been relieved of the duty of managing the State affairs for a time on the ground of alleged unfitness and located at a place outside the State with a view to improve his health. But he has not been deposed, nor has he been placed under any kind of surveillance. Under these circumstances it is difficult to understand why His Highness was not allowed to pay a visit to his State and worship the throne during the Dasahra according to the old established custom. The Rao Sahib (the Mahārāja's younger brother) had no right to perform the ceremony. There is reason to think that the dowager Mahārāni was opposed to the performance of the worship by the Rao Sahib, but no attention was paid to her wishes. The measure has caused great grief to the whole Ját community, who are very loyal subjects of Her Majesty. The Government of India should conciliate them by doing justice to the Mahārāja. It is believed that the Mahārāja has much improved his conduct, entirely refrains from the use of liquor, and has made considerable progress in his knowledge of English. Hence it is to be hoped the paternal British Government will see its way to placing His Highness again in charge of the administration of his State.

8. The *Bhārat Bhushan* (Benares), of the 29th November, highly praises the Mahārāja of Panna for the measures adopted by

BHĀRAT BHUSHAN.  
29th November 1895.

Relief afforded by the Mahārāja of Panna in Bundelkhand to his famine-stricken subjects.

His Highness to afford relief to his famine-stricken subjects, there being widespread distress in his State owing to the failure of crops. His Highness has ordered a very large tank to be constructed which provides employment for about 4,000 men, women, boys and girls. The tank has already cost several lakhs of rupees. The weak, sickly and decrepid, who are unable to do any work, are fed gratis. The Mahārāja cannot be sufficiently praised for his benevolence and charity.

9. The *Sitāra-i-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 28th November, in a long article, expresses regret at the death of Rāja Mahtab Singh

SITĀRA-I-HIND.  
28th November 1895.

Death of the Rāja of Narsingharh.

of Narsingharh, which took place on the 8th idem. The deceased Rāja was a very able, just, thrifty and painstaking ruler. But it is a great pity that he has neither left any offspring, nor did he nominate anybody to be his successor. It is hoped that some able



gentleman, such as Munshi Saiyad Muhammad Nazir Ali or Saiyad Muhammad Karamat Husain or Mirza Muhammad Husain, will be appointed Diwán with a Council to carry on the administration of the State.

## II.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

HINDUSTÁNÍ.  
27th November 1895.

10. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 27th November, says that Sir A. P.

Sir A. P. MacDonnell's speeches.

MacDonnell's speeches give a clear indication of the policy he intends to pursue, and ought to convince the people that their days of misery are over. At least they should congratulate themselves that they have got a sympathetic ruler who is anxious to find out and redress their grievances to the best of his ability. In his reply to the address of a well known public association at Poona His Excellency the Viceroy declared that the object of his tours was to meet the leading men and find out the local wants, and that the addresses presented to him should not touch on subjects of a controversial nature. It is a matter of satisfaction that the new Lieutenant-Governor of these provinces holds quite a different view. His Honor does not tour in order to partake of dinners, witness the displays of fireworks and have interviews with the native nobility, inferring from their rich dresses and jewellery that the country is happy and prosperous, as is plain enough from his Mirzapur speech. On his arrival at Mirzapur His Honor was received by Mr Branson, the District Magistrate, and his Municipal Board, who presented an address of welcome which was full of flattery and made no mention of any particular matters. Sir A. P. MacDonnell, who knew very well that the Board had been reduced to a mere nonentity by Mr. Branson, asked them, in reply to their "flattering address," if he was to understand that they had no important municipal question to bring to his notice, and declared: "My reason in taking a tour through the districts is not personal gratification, but the desire to bring myself into touch with public officers, public bodies and private individuals who make up the State organisation, and it is only by hearing from them of the difficulties which beset them that I am put in the way of discussing such difficulties with them and affording such assistance and advice as may be in my power." These are noble thoughts indeed which are highly appreciated by the inhabitants of these provinces. If the Lieutenant-Governor only saw men of rank and position in his tours, there would be no necessity for making any tours at all, because such men would readily go and see him at his headquarters. The real object of his tours is to gain an insight into the condition of the masses. It is to be hoped that other municipal boards will bear His Honor's Mirzapur speech in mind when drafting their addresses of welcome. The municipal boards in these provinces can aspire to little independence. In fact they are mere puppets in the hands of the district magistrates, as might be expected from their present constitution. The Collector is the president, the Joint Magistrate the vice-president or secretary, and the official element also prevails among the members. Even the non-official members are honorary magistrates or in other ways under the influence of the Collector. If a private individual of an independent turn of mind happens to be returned to the board, he finds himself in a very false position and is in constant dread of getting into hot water by incurring the displeasure of the Collector-Chairman. No wonder if a municipal board so constituted is the mouthpiece of the Collector and not of the public. As a matter of fact addresses of welcome are generally drafted by the Collectors for the municipal boards. The Collectors will, it may be hoped, take a warning from Sir Antony's Mirzapur speech, and the municipal addresses will in future draw His Honor's attention to local wants and popular grievances instead of merely flattering him. Making extracts from Sir A. P. MacDonnell's speech at Benares, the *Hindustáni* expresses gratification that the policy of religious intolerance, which characterized the later Mughal rule and was in reality the chief cause of the downfall of that rule, and which has of late found much favour with the Anglo-Indian officers, will find no supporter in His Honor. The Hindus of these provinces, who have been exposed to much persecution at the hands of the authorities, ought to be sincerely grateful to the Almighty for giving them an unprejudiced ruler who has no desire to harass them or any other class of the community. The *Hindustáni* is in a position to assure His Honor that the educated Hindus are by no means disposed to quarrel with the powers that be. If His Honor conducts his administration with justice and impartiality and makes no invidious



distinctions between the Hindus and Musalmáns, peace and order will reign supreme, and His Honor will have the satisfaction to feel, at the time of his retirement, that he leaves the province more happy and contented than he found it.

11. The *Tohfa-i-Hind* (Bijnor), of the 27th November, publishing a vernacular translation of the Lieutenant-Governor's Mirzapur

TOHFA-I-HIND.  
27th November 1895.

Lieutenant-Governor's speech at Mirzapur.

speech, observes that His Honor's declaration that the object of his tour was not personal gratification but to find out and discuss with Government officers, public bodies and private individuals, the difficulties they had to encounter, and to assist them in overcoming those difficulties by his advice, deserves to be written in golden letters. Happy days are in store for these provinces. It is to be hoped the complaints of the people will be removed, the members of the municipal and the district boards allowed greater freedom of speech and the difficulties of the boards overcome.

12. The *Ridz-ul-Akhbár* (Gorakhpur), of the 1st December, in its local news columns, is glad to state that Dr. Hoey, the Collector,

RIÐZ-UL-AKHBÁR.  
1st December 1895.

Lieutenant-Governor's visit to Gorakhpur and some local affairs.

has ordered all those objections to the income tax assessments to be again brought on the file, which had been dismissed on the ground that they had been barred by limitation, time having been reckoned from the date of the issue of notices. The public are very thankful to him for this favour. The editor then refers to the arrival of Sir A. P. MacDonnell at Gorakhpur on the 30th November and the presentation of addresses of welcome by the Municipal and the District Boards, giving the substance of His Honor's joint reply to the addresses, and observing that the people are sure to prosper under the rule of a sympathetic governor like him who makes a point of finding out the local wants and grievances with a view to remove them as far as possible. The editor expresses deep regret that the traders and shopkeepers suspended all business on the morning of the 1st December, censuring them for their foolish action which must be a source of great trouble to the poorer classes, and asking the authorities to take immediate steps in the matter. Referring to his note in the previous issue as to the orders of the Commissioner relating to the Muhammadan burial grounds, he observes that his note has been misunderstood in some quarters. What he meant was simply this—that the Commissioner had cancelled the orders of the Municipal Board rejecting the application of the Musalmáns for the postponement of the introduction of the municipal scheme regarding the burial of their dead.

13. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 30th November, congratulates the inhabitants of the United Provinces on their having got a just and sympathetic ruler, and observes that they have good reason to be proud of their present Lieutenant-

RAHBAR.  
30th November 1895

Sir A. P. MacDonnell.

Governor as the Panjábis are of theirs. The whole native Press of these Provinces is justly singing his praises. Sir A. P. MacDonnell's replies to the municipal addresses are extremely reassuring. His Honor has ordered the removal of Saiyad Ali Jan from Benares, which was the heartfelt desire of the whole Benares community. He will have to pay dearly for killing three brave soldiers of Her Majesty.

14. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 27th November, states that since his retirement from India Sir Auckland Colvin has laid her under a deep debt of gratitude to him by advocating her cause. He has contributed another important article to the *Nineteenth Century* in which he has

HINDUSTÁNÍ.  
27th November 1895.

Sir Auckland Colvin's article in the *Nineteenth Century*.

exposed the policy of reckless expenditure pursued by the Government of India. He has really rendered a great service by drawing the attention of the Government to its mistakes when the country is on the verge of bankruptcy. He has undergone a strange transformation since his retirement. When he was a Lieutenant-Governor in this country he was a very strong opponent of the National Congress; but from the time of his departure from India he has been supporting the Congress resolutions. [The *Hindustán*, Kálákankar, of the 28th November, expressing its general approval of the sentiments expressed by Sir Auckland Colvin in his article in the *Nineteenth Century*, observes that the rehabilitation of silver, the depreciation of which has been causing such a heavy loss to the Indian treasury and injuring the



trade between Europe and India, is impossible without the co-operation of the European and Asiatic Powers. The Indians would be glad to see the British dominions steadily extend both to the west and east of India, but these new acquisitions of territory being more profitable to Englishmen than the Indians, England is bound, in common justice, to contribute at least half the cost of all frontier wars and expeditions.]

HINDUSTANI.  
27th November 1895.

15. The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 27th November, is glad to learn that the first thing done by the Lieutenant-Governor on his arrival at Benares was the removal of Saiyad Ali Jan, Khan Bahadur, the City Inspector of Police, from that town. The Saiyad's transfer is felt as a great relief by all Benares, which is extremely thankful to His Honor for this favour. He had made himself very unpopular with the public by his high-handedness.

ODDH AKHBAR.  
28th November 1895.

16. One Abdul Malik Khan, writing from the Deccan to the *Oudh Akhbār* (Lucknow), of the 28th November, referring to the letter of Maulvi Muhammad Said, manager of a school at Mecca, published in that paper dated 22nd October last (*vide* paragraph 7, page 518, of the Selections from the Vernacular Newspapers, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for 1895), fully endorses all that the Maulvi said regarding the discomforts and miseries which pilgrims to Mecca suffer at Kamran while detained there in quarantine. The water supplied to pilgrims is brought there from a distance in tin vessels and kept stored for a considerable time. It is clear that water which has been kept confined for a considerable time must get corrupt and breed disease in those who consume it. Pilgrims land at Kamran perfectly healthy, but during their detention there they get dysentery, looseness of the bowels, &c., on account of consuming the bad water supplied. The climate of Kamran is decidedly injurious to health, and that island is therefore not at all suited for being used as a quarantine station. It would be much better if Kamran were given up and Aden appointed for the purpose, where, besides good, drinkable water, Indian servants and doctors, who can understand the language of the Indian pilgrims, will be available. If it be not expedient to make Aden the quarantine station, the Turkish Government might be induced to utilize an island near Jeddah for the purpose. Should neither the British nor Turkish Government allow Aden or Jeddah to be used as the quarantine station the former should at least persuade the latter to set up some engines for purifying water at Kamran, so that the pilgrims may receive a supply of fresh water every day. Again, as doctors are to accompany the pilgrims on board the vessels leaving the Indian shore, these doctors may be directed to help the Turkish doctors at Kamran in treating the pilgrims to the great advantage of the latter.

NAJM-UL-HIND.  
24th November 1895.

17. The *Najm-ul-Hind* (Saharanpur), of the 24th November, referring to the Junior Officers' departmental examination held in October last in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, says that, apart from the complaint that the question papers set were generally of more than usual stiffness, some of the questions put in criminal law were altogether irrational and absurd. The examination is held in order to find out whether the examinees do or do not possess such general abilities and knowledge of the law as will enable them to efficiently perform the duties required of them, there being no need to turn questions into riddles. For instance, to ask a Tahsildār to state whether he can punish the Governor-General under the Indian Penal Code is silly. The writer hopes Government will direct marks to be assigned to the answer papers with due regard to the average qualifications of the candidates. He would also propose some experienced Deputy Collector to be appointed a member of the Board of the Examiners to represent the (Provincial) Executive Service, just as a Small Cause Court Judge is already taken in the Board from the Judicial Service.

RAHBAR.  
30th November 1895.

18. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 30th November states that at last the wails and cries of the natives who fell victims to the kicks and bullets of Europeans have reached the ears of the heavenly Father, who has roused some compassion in the hearts of his "ruling sons" on earth, and that it may be hoped that some, if not full, justice will be done in mixed cases.



and that there will be some increase in the price of the lives of the black men in future. The *Civil and Military News of Ludhiana* is right in saying that, as the heaven-born Europeans guilty of killing natives have invariably been acquitted or nominally fined, the acquittal of a European who lays violent hands on a nigger is considered a foregone conclusion even before the farce of a trial is performed before a judge and a jury. But lately the higher authorities have become alive to the evil and taken steps to mitigate it. Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, who is the Noshirwan the Just of the present day, has issued orders to the effect that when a native is killed by a European the District Magistrate in whose district the incident occurs should submit a full report to the Panjáb Government. The Commander-in-Chief has framed some good rules regarding the grant of shooting passes to European soldiers, and warned them that if they continued to kill natives the privilege would be entirely withdrawn. The Government of India has also issued orders prohibiting shooting in the vicinity of temples, mosques and villages and the killing of birds held sacred by the people. All these orders are a good indication that the children of the soil will no longer be allowed to be shot down freely like pariah dogs and cats. The editor then refers to the trial of Napier and Keough, two European soldiers implicated in causing the death of one Kalu at Firozpur, lately held before Mr. Justice Rivaz and a jury in the Panjáb Chief Court, Napier being convicted of culpable homicide and sentenced to 4 years' rigorous imprisonment and Keough convicted of abetment of simple hurt and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. In passing sentence on Napier Mr. Justice Rivaz told him "Kalu's life was as precious in the eye of the law as yours or mine or anybody's present here in court to-day." The sentences passed on the offenders in the Firozpur case show that the European judges and juries are inclined to prevent miscarriages of justice in such cases in future. The day will come when Europeans guilty of murdering natives will be hanged like other murderers and then the Indians will be led to repose full confidence in the justice and impartiality of European judges, which will greatly strengthen the foundation of British rule.

19. The *Almora Akhbār*, of the 30th November, publishes a communication from Pandit Badri Dat Joshi, LL.B., Vakīl of the Allahabad High Court, who, in continuation of his previous communications regarding the Saula murder case (see the Selections from the Vernacular Newspapers, Nos. 35 and 36 of 1895, paras. 13 and 20 respectively), states that had not Colonel Grigg possessed a firm mind, some innocent men would have been convicted and the real culprit escaped scot-free. God has brought disgrace on the officials who had deliberately attempted to save Rup Singh, the murderer, and incriminate three innocent men, simply with a view to bringing the Joshis into disrepute. Bábu Dalip Singh, Naib Tahsildár, is deserving of high praise for finding out and bringing the offender to justice. It will not be out of place to mention here that the Bábu is not a Joshi nor is he related to any Joshi family. Colonel Quin, the Officiating Sessions Judge, who tried the case, convicted and sentenced Rup Singh to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment. He observes in his judgment that at first three other men, viz., Kalu, Tila and Ram Chandra, were charged with the offence, either with a view to save Rup Singh or from selfish motives, and that he had not the least doubt that Debua was killed by Rup Singh. He really found out the truth. The officials responsible for the arrest of the three innocent men above referred to were unquestionably actuated by selfish motives. They have been posing as the true well-wishers of Government and have come by the false belief that they will receive promotion if they are able to bring the Joshis into disrepute. Mr. Teyen, Deputy Collector, is chiefly responsible for the many irregularities and acts of dishonesty committed in connection with the case. The writer referred to Mr. Teyen's conduct in his previous letters, but does not like to say anything more about him now, as he has been transferred from Almora. Saiyad Ikram Ali, Tahsildár, was deputed by Mr. Teyen to investigate the case, probably because he possessed police experience. But he was guilty of very irregular proceedings. He arrested Rup Singh along with the three other men who were discharged by the Cantonment Magistrate and brought them to Almora. But on arrival at Almora Rup Singh was at once released and made a witness against the other three accused men. As the Tahsildár had been in the Police Department, he ought to have

ALMORA AKHBAR.  
30th November 1895.



known that he could not release Rup Singh and make him a witness without the order of the Magistrate. In his statement made on oath before Mr. Teyen, Saiyad Ikram Ali said that there was no ground whatever to suspect Rup Singh; that Kala, Tila and Ram Chandra were the offenders; that Ram Chandra was a relative of the Joshis of Galli and Chinakhan; that a secret inquiry showed that Gobind Ballabh Joshi tried to save Ram Chandra; and that if Ram Chandra were not an offender there would be no necessity for anyone to try to save him. If there was really not the slightest ground to suspect Rup Singh, why did the Tahsildar arrest and bring him to Almora? Rup Singh was first arrested and then released by the Tahsildar at Almora on his own responsibility. Such an irregular proceeding on the part of the Tahsildar must have been due to some special reasons. It is to be regretted that an officer who exercises revenue, civil and criminal powers should be guilty of such an irregularity. As regards the conduct of Gopi Ballabh Kabadwal, Nazir, who was deputed by Mr. Teyen to assist the Tahsildar in the investigation, it will be enough to refer to an allegation made by Musammatt Dhanuli in her statement before the District Magistrate. She said that she had been tutored by the Nazir. Though the Magistrate considered this statement as irrelevant and did not bring it on record, it was made by her in open court in the presence of many men.

ALMORA AKHBAR.  
30th November 1895.

20. The same paper states that Mr. Sturt, the Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Almora, was relieved by Mr. Giles, the permanent incumbent, on 29th November. Had not Mr. Sturt allowed Mr. Teyen, Deputy Collector, and his head clerk to gain too much influence over him, and had he shown some indulgence to the people in connection with the working of the forest rules, he would have won far greater popularity among the Almora community by his courtesy and politeness than he did. It is surprising that Mr. Giles has to be content with the Deputy Commissionership of Almora, while the other Civilians of his standing are holding much higher appointments.

Mr. Sturt, late Officiating Deputy  
Commissioner of Almora.

ROHILKHAND  
GAZETTE.  
30th November 1895.

21. The *Rohilkhand Gazette* (Bareilly), of the 30th November, states that in its previous issues it complained that the police constables at the Bareilly station extorted bribes from the passengers at the booking office window and drew attention to the misconduct of Madho Singh, constable, who stole a bundle of sugarcanes belonging to a passenger and is accustomed to interfere with female passengers with a view to outrage them. The complaints appear to have attracted the attention of Government and an investigation is being made into the misconduct of Madho Singh. Recently the editor had occasion to complain that Mr. Pollock railway police inspector, committed an unjust assault on Wheeler and Co's. agent at the Bareilly station. This complaint prejudiced the police against the editor, who received a yellow subpoena on the 19th November at 3 P.M. requiring him to attend at the railway station at 4 P.M. that very day. The editor had to suspend all his business to his great inconvenience and proceed at once to the station. The question is whether the police could not issue the subpoena on the preceding day. On his arrival at the station the editor was told that he was to appear before Mr. A. M. Law, police inspector. He called upon the latter at his house, who took down his statement. Mr. Law was under the impression that the editor received his information against the police from the railway traffic officials. But the editor assured him that he derived his information from his own correspondent, and told him that he had formerly also noticed the objectionable proceedings of those officials in his paper.

*Rohilkhand Gazette* and the railway  
police, Bareilly.

CAWNPORE  
GAZETTE.  
1st December 1895

22. The *Cawnpore Gazette*, of the 1st December, is glad to state that at Cawnpore the Joint Magistrate and the police are co-operating with each other in breaking the strength of the bad characters. The editor has received many complaints to the effect that a constable of the secret police who generally goes about in plain dress threatens young boys with a view to commit an unnatural offence. Is this his duty?

Suppression of bad characters and the  
alleged misconduct of a police constable  
at Cawnpore.



23. The *Zamānah* (Cawnpore), of the 28th November, stating, on the authority of the *Pioneer*, that Government has at present deferred to consider the expediency of appointing a paid non-official chairman to the Municipal Board, observes that a European gentleman from among the traders can easily be had on a nominal salary to serve as chairman of the Municipal Board, Cawnpore, and that if such an appointment were made the gentleman appointed would be able to remove all the complaints regarding the conservancy arrangements, &c., in the town, to all of which affairs the present Magistrate-chairman cannot spare time from his other duties to attend. The writer earnestly wishes that a paid non-official chairman be asked for and given to the Municipal Board, Cawnpore.

ZAMĀNAH.  
28th November 1895.

24. The *Jām-i-Jamshed* (Moradabad), of the 24th November, insists upon holding, contrary to the opinion of the *Naiyar-i-Azam* newspaper (of the same town), that Saiyad Muhammad Baqar, Honorary Magistrate, Moradabad, has by his wayward decisions been doing discredit to his magis-

JĀM I-JAMSHED.  
24th November 1895.

terial office, and cites a specific instance in support of its contention. One Shaida Ali filed a suit, under section 498 of the Indian Penal Code, against a certain person (name not mentioned), charging him with enticing away his *beautiful* married wife. The case was tried by the Saiyad. In the course of her deposition the wife first stated that her father was dead, but when she was confronted by her living father she owned him to be her father. The Saiyad thereupon charged her with perjury under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code, and ordered her to be confined in the lock-up unless she gave a security for Rs. 100. The security was not forthcoming and the woman was sent to the lock-up and the further hearing of the original case was postponed for four days. On the fourth day when the woman was brought from the lock-up before the court of the Saiyad, the latter undertook to examine her again, God knows *for what reason*. On this occasion she stated that as her father had not assisted her in the present case she regarded him as dead and had made her previous statement accordingly. The Saiyad accepted the supplementary statement as quite satisfactory and cancelled the charge of perjury he had duly framed and recorded against her on the previous occasion. Now he had no power to do this at all, and his entire proceeding was altogether arbitrary and against the law. After this the Saiyad did not show any interest in the trial of the original case under section 498. In spite of the positive proof of the complainant's wife having been enticed away by and living with her paramour, the accused, afforded in her own statement, the Saiyad dismissed the case for reasons best known to himself. The above is an instance of the conduct of the Saiyad on the judicial bench, and the reader may judge whether he does credit or discredit to it.

25. The *Kumaun Samāchār Patrika* (Almora), of the 1st December, states that in reply to his letter the editor has been informed by the Under-Secretary to the Local Government that no Government servant can take a part in the management of a joint stock company. But in the

KUMAUN SAMĀCHĀR  
PATRIKA.  
1st December 1895.

Kumaun division there are several joint stock companies which are mostly composed of Government servants, who of course do not hold the shares in their own names, but in those of their sons, brothers or other relatives, and some of whom openly, and others secretly, manage the affairs of the companies. Private individuals cannot possibly compete successfully with them and are consequently indisposed to establish any factories. Take the case of printing presses. There are three presses in Kumaun; one of which receives the entire printing work from the Government offices in Naini Tal and Tarai; and another gets the whole or most of such work from all the Government offices in Kumaun, Garhwāl and Almora: while little or no work is supplied to the third press, which belongs to the editor, though he is ready to accept much lower rates and turn out as good work as the others. Colonel Grigg, the Commissioner, called for a great deal of information from the local presses last year, but he was unable to take any action, probably because he proceeded on leave. It is to be hoped that he will now make satisfactory arrangements for the distribution of work among the presses.



HAMDARD.  
2nd December 1895.

26. The *Hamdard* (Meerut), of the 2nd December, publishes a communication in which the writer charges a certain *Ahlmad* (vernacular clerk) in the collectorate of Sahāranpur, with abstracting papers from the partition files of certain villages, making alterations in certain papers, getting certain *Amins* (native field surveyors) into trouble by false reports, &c., &c., and calls upon Mr. Whish, the new Collector, who is so highly spoken of, to bring the culprit to book.

HAMDARD,  
25th November 1895.

Suggestion to deliver telegrams to Indians, especially in villages, with a vernacular translation.

27. The same paper, of the 25th November, enumerating the various blessings which the British Government has conferred on India, says that the Telegraph Department would greatly oblige the Indian public, especially the villagers, if it caused telegrams to be delivered to the addressees together with a vernacular translation of the same. At present it not unoften happens that a person fails to make any use of a telegram received for days together on account of the message being in English and there being no English-knowing man at hand or readily available.

### III.—LEGISLATION.

DIN BANDHU.  
November 1895.

Jury Bill,

28. The *Din Bandhu* (Farukhabad), for November, has no sympathy with the agitation against Sir Alexander Miller's Jury Bill, and observes that jurors and assessors who have to decide questions of life and death are generally very incompetent men and are quite ignorant of law. But if the new Jury Bill is passed, none but intelligent and educated men who possess some knowledge of law and are able to answer the questions which may be put to them by the Sessions Judges, will be appointed jurors. Sir Alexander Miller is therefore entitled to public gratitude for introducing such a useful measure into the Viceroy's Legislative Council.

### IV.—EDUCATION.

ZAMĀNAH  
28th November 1895.

Persian and Urdu courses of studies appointed by the Calcutta University for its examinations, and the question-papers set in them,

29. A Calcutta correspondent writing to the *Zamānah* (Cawnpore), of the 28th November, complains that the Persian and Urdu courses of studies prescribed by the Calcutta University for its various examinations are such as are not at all calculated to give the students a good grounding in the Persian or Urdu language. The compiler of the B.A., F.A. and Entrance courses in Persian and of the Entrance course in Urdu is one and the same person. The books from which he has made selections for the various courses are neither standard works nor are they recognized for their good, chaste language. Why, some of the extracts selected contain indecent stories. The fact is that the compiler is not at all qualified for the work assigned him. He has never set his foot out of the darkness of Bengal; and such a man, whose mother tongue is not Urdu, is not expected to get up a suitable Urdu course for the Entrance examination. The writer has the honour of knowing a Fellow of the Calcutta University, who, though he is an Urdu Examiner of the University, can hardly speak even as good Urdu as a menial of the Nawāb of Murshadabad would. The University had better avail itself of the services of such good scholars as Shaikh Mahmud Jilani, Saiyad Mahmud Azad or Maulvi Muhammad Ashraf to supply it with suitable selections for its Persian and Urdu curricula. Again, Persian grammar is not properly taught in the schools and colleges, and the result is that the University students get up their courses by rote with the help of their translations without understanding the meaning of words, construction of sentences, &c. Another drawback is that the answers to (almost) all questions set in the Persian and Urdu languages at the University examinations are required to be given in English, so that the examiners have no means to test the proficiency of the candidates in those languages.

ODDH PUNCH.  
28th November 1895.

Sir Saiyad Ahmad Khan and defalcations from the Aligarh Muhammadan College fund.

30. The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 28th November, publishes a communication in which a subscriber to the Aligarh Muhammadan College fund is represented as taking Sir Saiyad Ahmad seriously to task for allowing the defalcations to be made from the fund by implicitly trusting a dishonest fellow and signing cheques with his eyes closed, and demanding the



refund of his subscription money. The Saiyad pleading his innocence in the affair, says that the misappropriation of the College money was an accident, that he would not, however, permit the College to suffer any injury on account of the loss, and that a subscription paid is never refunded. "Yes," the subscriber replies, "it is not to be refunded, but caused to be made off with! I say (wonder how did you discharge your duties as a Small Cause Court Judge or a Sub-Judge? This is (your) civilization, uprightness and honesty?" "Well," the Saiyad, losing temper, says "you may go and prosecute me." "But what," says the subscriber, "have you got to pay me from?" "You may then," finally rejoins the Saiyad, "settle your account with me in the next world." "You will," the subscriber again replies, "be too exclusively occupied in rendering account of your heterodox beliefs and misdeeds, so that we poor fellows could not possibly expect to get hold of you there."

31. The *Najm-ul-Hind* (Saharanpur), of the 24th November, publishing an Urdu translation of the Government letter sanctioning the request of Nawab Mushtaq Husain Khan Bahadur to permit their own religious education to be imparted to boys of the Amroha High School, district Moradabad, for half an hour twice a week, as a tentative measure for six months, congratulates the Nawab on his successful endeavour in the matter, and trusts that both Hindus and Musalmáns of other places will follow suit, making arrangements for religious education being given to their boys in public schools.

NAJM-UL-HIND.  
24th November 1895.

Religious education in the Government High School, Amroha, district Moradabad.

#### V.—LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

32. The *Anis-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 27th November, in continuing to publish an account of the tour of its editor in the United Provinces, says that though the Harrison Clock-Tower at Aligarh is an imposing building, the sound of its clock does not reach the people of the town at any hour of the day excepting when the north wind blows. The conservancy arrangements are not satisfactory, and the streets not being watered the flying dust causes inconvenience to passers-by. Robberies are said to be frequently committed, which reflects discredit on the police.

ANIS-I-HIND.  
27th November 1895.

Robberies, conservancy arrangements, &c., at Aligarh.

33. The *Tohfa-i-Qadiri* (Ballia), of the 15th November, received on the 29th idem, highly praising the sanitary and other arrangements which Maulvi Hushmat-ul-lah, Joint Magistrate, Ballia, made at the Dadri fair, states that lighting and watering the roads were two special features he introduced in the fair this year, which afforded great convenience and pleasure to the visitors. No sickness too occurred, and the fair passed off without any hitch whatever.

TOHFA-I-QADIRI.  
15th November 1895.

Dadri fair.

34. The *Akhbár-i-Islám* (Agra), of the 30th November, states that the prices of food-grains go on rising at Agra, and that thefts have greatly increased in consequence. A big theft was committed during the week, but no trace has yet been found to it.

AKHBAR-I-ISLAM.  
30th November 1895.

Rising in the price of food-grains and the increase of theft cases at Agra.

35. The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 30th November, on the authority of a correspondent, complains that female patients in the female hospital at Allahabad are not well treated, and that money is extorted from them under various pretexts of medicine, &c.

NASIM-I-AGRA.  
30th November 1895.

A complaint against the female hospital at Allahabad.

ALLAHABAD: } PRIYA DAS, M.A.,  
The 30th Nov. 1895. } Govt. Reporter on the Ver. Press for the N.-W. P. and Oudh.



